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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1391)

3:20

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	709988
Center	ONLINE	Date	26/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.
12.5X20=250

1. Enumerate important privileges enjoyed by each House of Parliament collectively and its members individually and also discuss their significance.
संसद के प्रत्येक सदन द्वारा सामूहिक रूप से एवं उसके सदस्यों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपभोग किये जाने वाले प्रमुख विशेषाधिकारों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए और साथ ही उनके महत्त्व की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 105, 194 etc of the constitution of India provide for privileges with respect to Parliament and state legislature respectively.

Important Priveleges

collectively :→

① Right to a secret meeting without media presence, spectators etc.

② Right to receive information.
eg:- Redacted Rafael related reports invited a privilege motion in Lok Sabha.

③ Right to stop an invidual, organisation etc from maligning the parliament's image on frivolous and false/unethical grounds.

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Individually

① Protection from facing trials (civil) 40 days prior and after of attending a session.

② Freedom of speech and protection from facing charges for anything said inside the parliament.

③ Freedom from performing JURY DUTY. etc

SIGNIFICANCE

① These privileges enable the parliament to effectively function as an institution of law making, deliberation etc

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(2) It enables the parliament to uphold constitutional values, sovereignity of India etc in law making.

(3) It enables it(parliament) to stop ungrounded maligning of its image

However, factual reporting of parliamentary debates is not a breach of privilege.

Also, civil society, investigative media must ensure that parliament doesn't show over-sensitivity in this respect.

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2. Give an account of the composition and functions of the Finance Commission as mentioned in the Constitution of India.
भारत के संविधान में यथा उल्लिखित वित्त आयोग की संरचना और कार्यों का विवरण दीजिए।

Article-280 of Indian constitution provides for finance commission "(F.C)"

It is envisaged as a balancing wheel for fiscal federalism in Indian polity.

Composition :-

It comprises of a chairperson, who must have experience in public policy, administration etc.

It also includes an expert in finance, accounting etc.

It may also include members of NITI Aayog etc if the need arises.

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Functions :-

President, appoints F.C for :-

① Recommending vertical devolution of funds between the centre and states.

② Recommending horizontal devolution of funds among the states, based upon :-

* Income distance : (45%)
* Tax effort (latest in 15th F.C)
* Demographic performance etc.

③ Also, as seen in 15th FC, it has also made recommendations for "disaster management", "panchayats/municipalities" "Fire fighting service" etc which is appreciable.

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F.C. derives its conclusions after deliberating with all the states and understanding their peculiar challenges (eg:- UP's population etc) and ensure inclusive development.

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3. Preamble shows the general purposes behind several provisions in the Constitution, and is a key to the minds of the makers of the Constitution. Explain. Also, comment on the amendability of the Preamble.
उद्देशिका संविधान के अनेक प्रावधानों में निहित सामान्य उद्देश्यों को अभिव्यक्त करती है और संविधान निर्माताओं की सोच को समझने की एक कुंजी है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उद्देशिका की संशोधनीयता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Dr. DD Basu explained beautifully how Preamble is the conscience of Indian constitution.
The very fact that it (Preamble) was written at the last, i.e. after every other provision of our constitution, is a proof that it truly reflects the essence of our constitution.

General purposes :→

For eg :→ ① Constitution contains Article 17, which ensures abolition of untouchability, Preamble generally explains that it is to ensure "fraternity" among people of India

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② Constitution provides Article-21 (Right to life and personal liberty), Preamble generally explains that it is to realise LIBERTY (of thought, expression, faith etc)

Key to Constitution makers' minds :-

For eg:-

① Our constitution makers valued India's independence in policy making or international relations (N.A.M)

↳ This is reflective from the word "SOVEREIGN" in our preamble.

② "DEMOCRATIC" "REPUBLIC" "SOCIALIST" (42nd CAA, 1976) etc all reflect the minds of our constitution makers which were majorly shaped by India's national

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struggle.

Amendability :-

Initially, till Re Berubari Union case, 1960, it (preamble) was considered to be not amendable, due to not being part of constitution.

But, in Kesavandana Bharti case, 1973, it was considered to be amendable.

Certain words like "secular" "integrity" (of individual) were thereby added.

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4. Explain the principle of subsidiarity, its importance and discuss how the 73rd constitutional amendment act tries to achieve it.

समनुषंगिता के सिद्धांत व इसके महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए एवं चर्चा कीजिए कि 73वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु किस प्रकार प्रयास करता है।

Principle of subsidiarity, in polity, means the notion of one body being an essential, smaller part of a larger, more holistic body.

For eg:- parliament, state legislatures, panchayats etc all represent democratic insitutions which function as subsidiaries (interdependent) to each other.

Importance :-

It is especially important ~~to~~ for a big, heterogenous and diverse country like India, which can not be properly represented by one big institution without any

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complementing subsidiaries

73rd constitutional amendment :- (73rd CAA)

It assured the constitutionalisation of institutions of democratic decentralisation.

* By empowering "Gram Sabha" it made, the grass root people of India act as subsidiaries to the whole democratic machinery.

* They (Gram sabha), through 73rd CAA, are not only at the receiving end of governance, but active participators in the process.

* By having control over local schools, sanitation, rural roads etc

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Gram sabha achieves self efficacy to be an agent of social change.

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5. Explaining the importance of an independent judiciary, highlight the relevant Constitutional provisions that safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Supreme Court.

एक स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका के महत्त्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, उच्चतम न्यायालय की स्वतंत्रता एवं निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित और सुनिश्चित करने वाले प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian constitution was inspired by American constitution to adopt an independent judiciary.

However, the structure and functioning of judiciary is inherited from the Government of India Act, 1935.

Importance of Independent Judiciary

① To ensure separation of power.

② To protect constitutionalism in the governance of the day.

③ To be the ~~f~~ ultimate guarantor of fundamental rights.

④ To interpret the constitution

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in reference to ever-emerging scenarios; for eg:-

Right to marry, was recently interpreted by supreme Court as a derived fundamental right under Article-21.

(5) To avoid/suppress dictatorial tendencies before they become uncontrollable.

eg:→ Supreme court declared the "NJAC" collegium system "unconstitutional" in 2015 as it jeopardized judiciary's independence

(6) To give voice to the deserving (LGBTQ etc) by practicing JUDICIAL ACTIVISM, PILs etc

constitutional provisions

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① Article 32 :- which provides the power of "writ jurisdiction" to supreme court.

② Article 142 :- which provides extraordinary powers to Supreme court. (eg:- Recently Manipur assembly MP was deposed by court due to questionable conduct by Speaker).

③ Article 136 :- which provides original jurisdiction to supreme court to hear inter-state, centre-state disputes etc.

other tacit judicial authority is provided through, for eg:- CJI being members of selection panels of CAG etc.

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6. Mention the six freedoms as guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. Also, comment on the way in which the constitution has attempted to strike a balance between individual liberty and interests of society.

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 के अंतर्गत प्रत्याभूत छः स्वतंत्रताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, संविधान ने जिस प्रकार से व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और समाज के हितों के मध्य संतुलन स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया है, उस पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 19 (six freedoms) and Article 21 (right to life and personal liberty) are the most liberally interpreted articles of Indian constitution giving maximum number of derived rights.

SIX FREEDOMS :-

19(1)(a) :- Freedom of speech and expression (ie. to speak, not speak, paint, sing, play sports, hoist national flag (Jindal case) etc).

Intrestingly "Right to remain silent" is a part of "expression".

19(1)(b) :- Freedom of assembly. But, as Article 19(2) describes, it must

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be peaceful, without arms etc.

19(1)(c) :- Freedom of movement throught the country. But as 19(2) mentions, it can be restricted based on health, public order etc

19(1)(d), 19(e),

Freedom of residence, profession etc But on terms of Article 19(2), they can be limited too.

Right to Property is now a constitutional right under Article 300.

BALANCE :-

① Through Article 19(2) constitution proposes the DOCTRINE OF PROPORTIONALITY; where in certain individual rights can be limited when they infringe upon societal rights

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eg:- Dawoodi Bohra community's religious rights (under Article 25) was curbed in the case of "Genital mutilation" [using HEALTH as a societal ground]

Apart from constitution, even supreme court in Re. Kerela Education Bill case, put forwarded the DOCTRINE OF HARMONIOUS CONSTRUCTION, in ensuring balance between fundamental rights (individual) and DPSPs (societal welfare).

↳ This allows acts like Bank-Nationalisation (1969) to be done which abrogates individual rights of certain individuals, but ensures societal welfare at large.

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7. With examples, discuss the significance of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in light of costly and time-consuming litigation process in India.

भारत में महंगी और समयसाध्य वाद प्रक्रिया के आलोक में वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान तंत्र के महत्त्व की उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid) highlights that, even just Supreme court has around 60,000 pending cases before it.

Also, despite Article 39(A) mentioning about "free legal aid" for poor, NCRB report suggests that maximum conviction occurs of poor SCs/STs because of their inability to defend themselves.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution)

~~AR~~ ADR mechanisms reduce the burden on mainstream judiciary; for eg :→

(1) Lok Adalats :- (as per NALSA, 1987)

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~~sep~~ ensure "participative justice", where solutions are arrived at by consensus and understanding.

(2) Gram Nyayalyas :- (by Gram Nyalya Act) ensure "justice at doorstep" by providing judicial services in far-flung areas through "mobile courts" etc.

(3) Tribunals :- eg:- NGT, CAT, JAT etc, ~~sep~~ setup under Article 323A (Administrative) and 323B. They provide expert judgements, recommendations as they usually have expert representation.

(4) Various other arbitration and conciliation mechanisms also exist.

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8. Explain why the Indian Constitution has been argued to have created a 'federation with a centralising tendency'.

ऐसा तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि भारतीय संविधान ने 'केंद्रीकरण की प्रवृत्ति वाले एक परिसंघ' को सृजित किया है, व्याख्या कीजिए।

Indian constitution is considered to be Federation sui generis, quasi-federal etc.; because it has centralising tendencies; for eg:-

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

① Article 249 :- provides that Rajya Sabha can acknowledge parliament's importance in legislation over a subject of national importance.

② Article 250 :- under national Emergency, parliament gets overriding powers, even over the state list subjects.

③ Article 252 :- If two or more than two states approve, it can lead to "abdication"

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of legislative powers of state to parliament for a subject in state list.

(4) Article 355 :- puts a "DUTY" on the parliament/central government particularly to ensure maintenance of constitutionalism in various states' governance.

(5) Article 365 :- Even governor can call for central intervention in states' matters in certain cases.

(6) Article 356 (President's rule) also provides extraordinary powers to centre.

(7) Article 253 :- while implementing international treaties also, parliament gets overriding powers over states.

CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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various institutions like "All India Services" "office of Governor" etc are also, by some perspectives considered to add centralising tendencies in Indian polity.

Thus, despite India being a federal polity is not a federation per say, rather a UNION.

This is done, as highlighted by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to check the secessionist tendencies which may arise among various states.

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9. The parliamentary control over government and administration in India is more theoretical than practical. Discuss.

भारत में सरकार और प्रशासन पर संसदीय नियंत्रण व्यावहारिक की अपेक्षा सैद्धांतिक अधिक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The biggest advantage of parliamentary form of government is considered to be the "parliamentary control" over the executive, for eg:-

Article 75(3) of Indian constitution mentions council of ministers' (COM's) collective responsibility to the parliament.

But different views consider it more theoretical than practical.

Arguments for theoretical.

① Executive often enjoys a majority in the popular house.

② Instruments like "whip" etc often makes the ruling coalition members avoid exercising agressive control.

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③ Instruments like "money bill" allow the government to effectively ~~&~~ by-pass the upper house (Rajya Sabha) of the parliament.

④ Parliamentary Standing Committees, etc are often politicised, lack legal backing for mandatory reference for all bills.

⑤ "Horse trading", "defection", etc, atleast in India's case, by some views, remain a reality.

Arguments for practical :-

① 1996-1998 saw three general elections due to inability of ruling coalition to gain confidence in the popular house

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(2) "Vote-of Thanks" "No Confidence Motion" etc are, at any rate strong powers with the popular house.

(3) Assertive Presidents eg:- Pranab Mukherjee, KR Narayanan, Zail Singh (Post office Bill) etc have shown effective control over government, in effect, it is parliament's control as President is part of it

(4) moral control of Rajya Sabha, even in cases of money bill.

Various factors (PM's personality, party's majority etc) play to determine extent of parliamentary control.

But, the presence of parliamentary influence on executive's actions is the essence of Indian polity.

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10. Why did the Constituent Assembly replace the original plan to have elected governors in favour of appointment by the President? Also, bring out the arguments that are raised against the current form of appointment of Governors.

संविधान सभा ने निर्वाचित राज्यपाल होने की मूल योजना को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त राज्यपाल के पक्ष में क्यों प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया? साथ ही, राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति के वर्तमान तरीके के विरुद्ध दिए जाने वाले तर्कों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans → Article 166 of Indian constitution provide that the President appoints the Governor as a moderator, link etc between centre-State relations.

Rejection of Elected Governor :-

① Economy :-
It'd would have been a costly exercise for a post which is not representing an executive office. Same, argument was used in choosing popular elections for president.

② Power Dynamics :-
It'd would have caused unnecessary

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friction between the two power offices in the state i.e. the Governor's and chief Ministers.

③ Federalism :-
It is best represented when there are clear and analogous counterparts at centre and state level. when President is not popularly elected, electing Governor would've disturbed the socio-political dynamics

④ UNITARY CHARACTER :-
It is also a need of Indian polity. An appointed office provides greater central control over this office and counter tendencies like secessation, etc.

⑤ Apolitical character :-
of this office ensures "unbiased" advise to enable the policy ma-

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keers to be aware of situation on ground.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST STATUS QUO :-

As ~~[illegible]~~ Sarkaria Commission highlighted :-

① often this office is used to express Centre-State rivalry in case of different parties.

② often, the CM of the state is not even consulted before appointing Governor.

③ Often, Article-356 is misused due to greater executive control over the Governor office.

we must ensure an ethically motivated active civil society, to enable efficient functioning of all the constitutional offices.

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11. Explaining the concept of judicial activism, discuss why it is important for courts not to take over the functions of the legislature or the executive.

न्यायिक सक्रियता की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि न्यायालयों के लिए विधायिका या कार्यपालिका के कार्यों का अतिक्रमण न करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है।

Although not explicitly mentioned in our constitution, Judicial Activism "(JA)" is implicitly provided through, say Article 32 (writs), Article 226, Article 14, 17 etc.

JA refers to the unconventional role of judiciary where it actively advises the executive on law making and administration.

This is called "activism" because such functions are conventionally considered to be executive functions.

Public Interest Litigations (PILs) are considered to be the backbone of JA, and it has given rise to various appreciable judgements

for eg:-

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* Transgender rights. (3rd gender) which also led the executive make a law in that regard.

* LGBTQ rights * Adultry's decriminalisation etc.

AVOIDING JUDICIAL OVER-REACH :-

It is important :-

1. To maintain separation of power.
2. Since judiciary is not popularly elected, rather selected; it must stick to its constitutional mandate.
3. Unlike the executive, judiciary is also not an expert in administration.
4. Judiciary may discourage active law making; for eg:-

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Mandating regrassing post mining. Rather, encouraging government on an urgent basis could've been considered.

It is utmost important to protect

* Separation of power
* checks and balances
* Active civil society
* Investigative media
* Value based education, etc

to preserve the basic structure of Indian constitution and polity.

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12. Compare the constitutional position of Rajya Sabha with the Lok Sabha in terms of legislative powers. Also bring out special powers given to Rajya Sabha in this context.

विधायी शक्तियों के संदर्भ में लोकसभा के सापेक्ष राज्य सभा की संवैधानिक स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में राज्य सभा को दी गई विशेष शक्तियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The presence of Rajya Sabha in Indian parliament is the biggest and strongest federal feature of Indian polity as it represents the states in parliament.

Rajya Sabha vis-a-vis Lok Sabha

① In general bills, the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha stand at parity. Both can initiate it. Any house can reject it et

② In money bill, Rajya sabha is legislatively inferior (not morally) to Lok Sabha and it can only provide its views and non-binding recommendations.

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(3) In Constitutional Amendment Bill case, only Lok Sabha can initiate it and there is no scope for deadlock.

(4) Termination of National Emergency is also only Lok Sabha's prerogative.

Special powers with Rajya Sabha :-

(1) Using Article 312, a new All India service can be created only by initiating the process in Rajya Sabha.

(2) Initiation of impeachment of the Vice President can begin only in Rajya Sabha,

We must remember that in certain cases where the Rajya Sabha

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appears to be lacking legislative powers vis-a-vis Lok Sabha; it is not inferiority but rather because of DEMOCRATIC COMPULSIONS where certain important policy matters (financial bills, money bills, budget etc) must be passed by the POPULARLY ELECTED HOUSE.

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13. Comment upon the distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and states. Under what circumstances does the Parliament make laws on matters enumerated in the State list?

केंद्र और राज्यों के मध्य विधायी विषयों के वितरण पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। किन परिस्थितियों में संसद राज्य सूची में उल्लिखित विषयों पर विधि बना सकती है?

Schedule 7 of Indian constitutes puts forward 3 lists i.e. the

Union List :- where only the centre can legislate

State List :- where only the state can legislate under "normal" circumstances.

Concurrent List :- where both the centre and state can legislate, but centre has overriding stand in case of conflict.

DISTRIBUTION

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Union List

- It has more than 95 subjects.
- It has most important subjects, for eg:- DEFENCE, ATOMIC ENERGY, FOREIGN POLICY etc.
- It has most important finance related legislative powers etc.

State List

- It has subjects which demand regional considerations for effective governance.
- It has around 60 subjects, eg:- Agriculture etc.

Concurrent List

- It has subjects which demand national character, but also, regional considerations, eg:- ~~Land~~ human organ transplantation etc.

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Special cases :-

① Article 249 :- When Rajya Sabha itself passes a resolution for a particular subject demanding parliamentary legislation in national interest

② Article 250 :- During National Emergency.

③ Article 252 :- When two or more than two states pass a resolution in that regard.

④ Article 253 :- When so is required to implement an international treaty.

⑤ Article 248 :- When the subject is not present in any list.

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14. Explain the significance of the concept of 'separation of powers' in a democracy. What can be the reasons for India not following the doctrine in the strict sense?

लोकतंत्र में 'शक्तियों के पृथक्करण' की अवधारणा के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारत द्वारा इस सिद्धांत का कठोर अर्थों में अनुपालन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हो सकते हैं?

Strict separation of powers (S.O.P) is seen in American polity where the executive and legislature are, by and large, separated from each other.

CONCEPT OF S.O.P :—

(1) It refers to the restriction of domain of influence of legislature, executive and judiciary.

(2) It is a method to ensure "checks and balances" and avoid excessive power in any one institution.

(3) It protects democracy in true sense.

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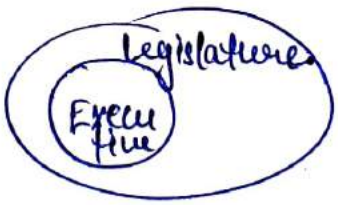
Reasons behind India not following it in true sense :-

① Due to historical reasons, India valued responsible control of the legislature over executive.

② We opted for integrated judiciary due to strengthening the legal unification of the country

③ We already had experience of responsible democracy.



Thus, we went ahead with a different, less stable but more responsible form of S.D.P.

Still, as a DPSP, S.D.P is written in Article-50 of our constitution, thus,

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if situation demands, Indian can rightfully exercise its sovereignity and implement S.O.P in strict sense also.

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15. Explain the grounds on which a National Emergency can be declared and highlight its effects on Centre-state relations and Fundamental Rights.

उन आधारों की व्याख्या कीजिए जिन पर राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल घोषित किया जा सकता है एवं केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों और मूल अधिकारों पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

National Emergency is mentioned in Article 352 of Indian constitution.

It has been imposed thrice. (1962, 1971, 1975 etc).

GROUNDS :-

① WAR :- with a foreign power, eg:- during 1962, in Sino-Indian war, this ground was used.

② ARMED REBELLION :- This ground was introduced to remove the erstwhile, "internal disturbance".

i.e. "insurgency, militant movements etc"

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particularly to dethrow the state, cause social disharmony can serve as a ground.

③ External Aggression :- which threatens the sovereignity, integrity and unity of India can also be used.

LOCALISED EMERGENCY

This provision was also added using 44th CAA, 1978 to provide for application of emergency in a particular part of India instead of the whole country.

This can be done if, say :-

Governor in his/her report highlights that Centre's duty under Article 355 is hindered by states conduct, etc.

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In the Bommai Case, 44th Constitutional Amendment Act etc various other safeguards were introduced, for eg :- mandatory cabinet approval etc

Effects on Centre-State Relation :-

Centre gets over-riding powers in the legislative/executive and administrative domains.

Fundamental Rights are not removed, their enforcement is constricted.

Article 19 rights are automatically revoked and other rights are mentioned in the proclamation order.

Active political awareness, ethical legislators are needed to avoid Article-352 use for political gains.

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16. Analyze how the CAG ensures financial accountability of the Executive to the Legislature while working as an independent Constitutional body.

विश्लेषण कीजिए कि एक स्वतंत्र संवैधानिक निकाय के रूप में कार्य करते हुए CAG, विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की वित्तीय जवाबदेही को किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित करता है?

Dr. BR Ambedkar considered CAG to be the most powerful constitutional office in Indian polity

Ensures financial accountability :-

① By being a friend and philosopher to the P.A.C. (Public Accounts committee); which is the strongest tool to ensure parliamentary control over legislature.

② By providing reports to the standing committee on PSUs to avoid extravagant spending by PSUs.

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(3) By having complete powers to audit any government department, institution etc for its expenses etc.

(4) Article 148, 149 etc also empower the CAG to instruct the accounting department to maintain accounts in specific format enabling efficient scrutiny.

(5) It's reports are publically debated and their easy to understand format enable sound awareness generation in the civil society.

However, Indian CAG largely works post-mortem and does

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not function as a Comptroller in true sense as in UK's case.

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17. Highlight the veto powers of the President of India. How does the veto powers of the Governor differ from that of the President?

भारत के राष्ट्रपति की वीटो शक्तियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। राज्यपाल की वीटो शक्तियां राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

President of India is provided by some veto powers to prevent hasty legislations in Indian polity

For eg :-

① ABSOLUTE VETO :- This is exercised on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers (C.O.M) (Article - 74).

⓪ It can be exercised on ordinary bills, money bills etc., but not on Constitutional Amendment bills.

② POCKET VETO :- This is exercised by President in its discretion. However it can not

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be exercised for Constitutional Amendment Bills -
eg:- President Zail Singh used this for Post office Bill.

③ Suspensive Veto :-
President uses this power in his discretion. But, ~~again~~, if after referring, the parliament again refers the bill, the President has to agree.

Difference with Governor

Gov

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18. Even though the parliamentary system of government in India is largely based on the British parliamentary model it never became a replica of the British system. Elaborate.

यद्यपि भारत में सरकार की संसदीय प्रणाली मुख्य रूप से ब्रिटिश संसदीय मॉडल पर आधारित है तथापि यह कभी भी ब्रिटिश प्रणाली की प्रतिकृति नहीं बनी। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Government of India Act, 1935 etc provided a lot of elements to Indian constitution, eg:-

- Emergency provisions.
- Federal setup etc.

Also, various parliamentary tools like "Question hour", "office of speaker" etc are all inspired by British model.

But, still we have our innovations and differences :-

① our President is an "elected" functionary unlike hereditary one in British model. (highlighted by former President Rajendra Prasad)

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(2) Our Speaker does not necessarily abrogates his/her party membership unlike British model.

(3) In our model, "Constitution" is supreme, whereas in Britain, "Parliament" is supreme.

(4) Innovations like "ZERO HOUR" "ADJOURNMENT MOTION" etc are Indian doings

(5) Our Parliament and Judiciary ~~and~~ are independent offices, whereas British judiciary confirms to its Parliament

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Thus, however we adopted a large part of British model, (say:- emergency provisions); but we added other aspects to it, sometimes from other sources, sometimes indegenous.

eg:- (strong centre ~~was~~ ~~insp~~ in emergency was inspired from Canadian constitution)

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19. A number of judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments have altered the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of Sate Policy since the commencement of the constitution. Analyse.

संविधान के लागू होने के पश्चात मे अनेक न्यायिक निर्णयों और संविधान संशोधनों ने मूल अधिकारों और राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों के मध्य के संतुलन को परिवर्तित कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Since land reforms, bank nationalisation etc like initiatives provide societal welfare as mandated by DPSPs but they too undermine individual FRs. (Fundamental Rights).

For eg:-

① Shankari Prasad v/s Union of India Supreme Court highlighted that a constitutional amendment act is not a law as per Article 13(3), thus, FRs can be amended by parliament

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② Champakam Dorairajan case
Supreme court held that DPSPs (Directive Principles) have to run subsidiary to FRs.

— FRs.

DPSPs

③ In Re Kerela Education Bill case
Supreme court upheld the "harmonious construction" doctrine as there is no inherent difference between DPSPs & FR.

④ In Kesavandana Bharti Case, 1973, Supreme Court upheld Bank Nationalisation etc, thus upholding "24th and 25th"

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constitutional amendment acts

Thus,
Article 31(c) can be used to implement Article 39(b) and 39(c) DPSPs without any challenge from Article 14, 19 or 31.

But, in minerva mills case, supremecourt upheld "Judicial scrutiny" of Schedule 9 and also held that "the balance between FRand DPSP is a ~~fundam~~ basic structure part of Indian constitution).

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20. Highlight the powers and functions of the Election Commission of India (ECI). Also, discuss the issues regarding the independence and impartiality of the ECI.

भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) की शक्तियों और कार्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, ECI की स्वतंत्रता और निष्पक्षता से संबंधित मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 324 provides for the Election commission of India (ECI)

Powers :-

① Guiding President with respect to disqualification of candidates under Article 102(1).

② Moral suasion of candidates during MCC (Moral Code of conduct)

③ Directing observers, presiding officers, returning officers for ethical conduct of elections.

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Functions

① Prepare electoral rolls (Article 325)
② Allot party symbols, free air time etc.
③ Observe the conduct of elections etc

Issues :-

① Chief Election commissioner is NOT debarred from re-appointment to office.

② The removal process of Chief Election Commissioner and other officers is not same.

③ ECI does not have the

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power to punish for its contempt

(4) ECI doesnot have legal backing to enforce MCC (Model code of conduct)

More importantly, it is the values of office bearers which gives teeth to an institution, for eg:- TN seshan is credited for the same with respect to E.C.I.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1401)

Name of Candidate	VAIBHAV ANAND SHARMA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	709988
Center	ONLINE	Date	31/AUG/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न सह उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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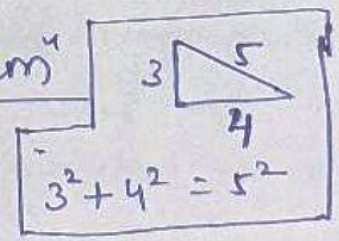
1. Give an account of the contributions made by Indians to the field of mathematics in ancient and medieval times. **(150 words) 10**
प्राचीन एवं मध्य काल में गणित के क्षेत्र में भारतीयों के योगदानों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Since the period of Indus Valley civilization (2600 BCE - 1800 BCE); there is suggestive evidence that Indian peninsula had knowledge of decimal system, geometry, ratios etc

ANCIENT TIMES

① BRAHMA SPUTA SIDDHANTIKA
↳ written by Brahmagupta, is the earliest mention of "0" (ZERO).

② SALBASUTRA
↳ written by Baudhyayana is the earliest mention of "pythagoras theorem"



③ ARYABHATTA

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↳ in Aryasiddhantika mentioned intricate calculations of speed of planetary motion etc.

④ BHASKARACHARYA's books :-

Bijganit, Arthaganit (algebra etc)

Also, "LILAVATI" is the most translated mathematical work.

MEDIEVAL TIMES

Personalities like TODAR MAL contributed by fusing mathematics and economy, by devising land classifications like "POLAJ", "PARATI" etc and related revenue calculations.

Often, the contribution to mathematics, was not in isolation, but, happened in tandem with architectural development (like Vastu Shastra) etc.

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2. Female poet-saints played a significant role in the bhakti movement. Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिला संत कवियों ने भक्ति आंदोलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Period of eighth to eighteenth century is known for Bhakti movement. i.e. attaining salvation through devotion (Bhakti).

Female poet saints

① ANDAL

- She was an Alwar saint.
- She was a devotee of VISHNU.
- She wrote verses to express her devotion for Vishnu.

② MIRABAI

- She was popular saint in Rajasthan.
- She was devotee of Krishna
- She wrote popular bhajans.

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③ Lal Ded, a muslim poetess from Kashmir also wrote about spiritualism.

④ Buddhist nuns like Mutta, Ubbiri and Mettika also wrote about their life which they left behind.

⑤ Akkamahadevi from Karnataka wrote "Vachanas" to uphold humanism.

There is a "divine sadness" in the work of women Bhakti saints.

They exploite the spiritual emotion to express their patriarchal exploitation in those times.

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3. Give an account of Jain architecture that developed in various parts of the country during different periods. (150 words) 10

देश के विभिन्न भागों में भिन्न-भिन्न अवधियों के दौरान विकसित जैन स्थापत्य कला का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Jain architecture was often found closely associated with other architectural developments of time.

ANCIENT PERIOD

① Ellora caves
↳ 5 caves out of 34 are dedicated to Jain monks.

② Shravanbelgola statue of Lord BAHUBALI.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

① "Qutub minar" complex is believed to be originally of 39 Jain temples.

② "DILWARA TEMPLE", mount Abu is actually influenced by the SOLANKI SUBSTYLE of the Nagara style temples.
↳ It has a replica of the temple on each stair down the water tank.

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③ Ranakpur temple :-

Fifteenth century temple dedicated to Lord Adinath, first Jain Tirthankar.

General Features

① Jainas, unlike Hindu counterparts, built "temple cities"; where multiple temples were built in a single complex.

② Jain Viharas, unlike Buddhist Viharas, do not have an assembly hall. The doorways are so small that one has to bend to enter. (Rigorous asceticism)

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4. Curzon's domestic and foreign policies were motivated by the urge to further strengthen the British position in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कर्जन की घरेलू एवं विदेशी नीतियाँ, भारत में अंग्रेजों की स्थिति को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता से प्रेरित थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Curzon, was the youngest Viceroy of India. His tenure was from 1898 to 1905. Imperialist to the core, with extensive experience of Asian countries, he tried to formulate pro-British policies.

Foreign policies

① Tibet :- Improved trade relations and British presence. Fear of Russian domination existed.

② Persia :- Good relations to dominate Strait of Hormuz, which Russia, France and Turkey also targeted

③ Afghanistan :- Deal with Abdur Rahman. Assured resistance to Russian expansion

④ NWFP :- Peace assured. Savings to Britain.

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Domestic policies

① Economic

(1.1):- Pound made legal tender. Exchange rate fixed.

(1.2) :- Supported financial decentralization.

(1.3) Railway commission's recommendations applied. Railway made profitable.

② Agriculture

(2.1) cooperative Societies Act, to reduce money lenders' influence

③ Education

"Indian Universities Act", 1904 brought Indian universities under government's supervision.

changes in Calcutta Corporation and partition of Bengal etc like policies irked Indians and strengthened the Indian National Movement.

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5. The Communal Award was seen not only as an attack on national unity but also inimical to the interests of the depressed classes. Discuss. Also, highlight how the Poona Pact sought to address some concerns in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सांप्रदायिक पंचाट (कम्युनल अवार्ड) को न केवल राष्ट्रीय एकता पर प्रहार के रूप में देखा गया, अपितु यह दलित वर्गों के हितों के भी प्रतिकूल था। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, रेखांकित कीजिए कि किस प्रकार पूना पैक्ट ने इस संबंध में कुछ चिंताओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास किया।

British president Ramsay MacDonald facilitated the Communal Award after the 2nd Round Table Conference. to decide on the question of depressed classes in India.

ATTACK ON INDIAN UNITY

It was supported by Dr. B R Ambedkar, but still :→

① It segregated the Dalits from other caste Hindus (psychologically)

② It provided for ~~communal~~ separate electorates, thus, cementing the "Dalit consciousness" instead of national consciousness.

③ It undermined "Indian National Congress'" credibility as a

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united voice of India.

INIMICAL TO DALIT INTERESTS

① As Gandhi said, the communal award would ensure that the Dalits, remain Dalits for perpetuity.

② It hindered in the process of social inclusion of Dalits.

POONA PACT

Through, MR Jaikar's etc efforts, Gandhi and Ambedkar reached a compromise in 1932:—

① By dropping separate electorates.

② But, increasing the number of reserved seats for dalits, both in central and provincial legislature.

But, later it was seen, that congress manipulated the choice of Dalit leaders.

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6. Given the important role played by the press in the formation and propagation of nationalist ideology, the British sought to curb the freedom of the press at various points during the freedom movement. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रवादी विचारधारा के निर्माण एवं प्रचार-प्रसार में प्रेस द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को देखते हुए, अंग्रेजों ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दौरान कई अवसरों पर प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता पर अंकुश लगाने का प्रयास किया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

James Augustus Hickey started the first newspaper "Bengal Gazette" in ~~1870~~ 1780.

ROLE IN NATIONALIST IDEOLOGY

① In the 1885 – 1915 phase, most of the political education of masses occured through press.

② Provided critique of government.

③ Greatly helped Indian National Congress.

RESTRICTIONS BY GOVERNMENT

① Section 124 A was often invoked.

② Vernacular Press Act, 1870 or

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the "Gagging Act" was enacted

(2.1) It differentiated between Indian and English press.

Amrit Bazar Patrika, overnight became an English newspaper to escape the Gagging act.

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7. The peasant awakening seen in 1930s in India was largely a result of the combination of particular economic and political developments of that period. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में 1930 के दशक में अवलोकित कृषक जागरूकता, व्यापक तौर पर उस अवधि की विशिष्ट आर्थिक और राजनीतिक घटनाक्रमों के सम्मिश्रण का परिणाम थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

1930s saw extensive peasant mobilisation in India, to the extent, they became a dependable political force for congress in mass movements.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

① The Zamindari system was promoting "absentee landlordism" and reduced the peasant's prestige to a sharecropper

② Even in the ryotwari and mahalwari areas; the condition of peasant was not good.

③ The "artisans" "handicraft" economy was completely destroyed by now.

④ "Great Economic Depression" (1929-33) further dampened demand and prices rose.

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POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

① Influence of socialist ideas of commintern raised class consciousness

② The Home Rule Movement had organised peasants into KISAN SABHAS.

③ Local peasant leaders, like BABA RAMCHANDRA (in UP) etc provided leadership.

④ Dominant peasant castes, like PATIDARS in Gujarat, Mahisya in Bengal organised peasants.

Peasants' concerns fuelled the Non-cooperation movement, Bardoli Satyagraha.

But, Congress was careful in not promoting the peasant v/s Zamindar outlook.

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8. Though the upsurge by the ratings of the Royal Indian Navy was suppressed, it is seen as an event which marked the end of British rule in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, रॉयल इंडियन नेवी के नाविकों के विद्रोह को दबा दिया गया था, तथापि इसे एक ऐसी घटना के रूप में देखा जाता है जो भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के अंत का प्रतीक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Suppressing the Royal Indian Navy's ratings was an adminstrative necessity for India, thus, even Indian leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel etc helped British to suppress it. But, it completely disillusioned British of any expectation of further rule over India.

MARKED THE BRITISH RULE'S END

① It rapidly spread after the HMIS Talwar incident in February 1946 involving BC Dutt.

② It even spread to the Royal

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Indian Airforce.

③ It provided further force to the already active INA trials.

④ It even alerted the Indian leaders to gain control for creating an organized defence force for India.

⑤ It further highlighted the racial outlook of British officers. Thus, even the city persons/civilians collaborated with naval ratings

Although INA trials and RIN revolts were not linked strongly. But still their temporal overlap provided vigour to the nationalist sentiments which also created superficial Hindu-Muslim unity for some time.

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9. The story of India's freedom struggle cannot be complete without recognizing the role that many leaders of North East India played during the time. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की कहानी उस दौर में उत्तर-पूर्व भारत के अनेक नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को मान्यता प्रदान किए बिना पूर्ण नहीं हो सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

① KANAKLATA BARUA (Assam)

Rejected from INA (Indian National Army) as she was a minor made a name for herself in the Quit India Movement. She died holding the national flag.

② PAONA BRAJBHASHI (Manipur)

Fought for Maharaja Kulachandra in Anglo-Manipuri war. He chose getting beheaded when asked to switch to the British side.

③ BIR TIKENDRAJIT SINGH (Manipur)

Fought British and died defending his Manipur kingdom.

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(4) RANI GAIDINLIU :- (Nagaland)

Turned her cousin Haipou Jadonang's religious reform movement into an anti-British struggle.

She hailed from a Naga tribe

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10. Giving an account of revolutionary activities carried outside India to get freedom from the British colonial rule, highlight the limitations of such activities. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने हेतु भारत से बाहर की गई क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों की सीमाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji started the tradition of popularizing India's national struggle abroad. But it was continued by others too.

ACCOUNT OF ACTIVITIES

① SHYAM KRISHNA VERMA
He established India House, Bharat Swashasan Samiti etc. in London. It acted as a safehouse for leaders like Lala Hardayal, VD Savarkar etc.
↳ Madanlal Dhingra of this group killed Curzon Wylie, an unpopular British official.

② ZIMMERMAN PLAN :- Leveraging Germany's animosity with British;

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Bagha Jatin etc orchestrated it. However, it failed in Balasore.

③ GHADR REVOLUTION :-
Orchestrated by Lala Hardyal, NRIs of west coast of America etc. it aimed to use Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal's leadership to oust British from India.

④ SUBHASH CHANDR BOSE :-
Mukti Sena, INA, Government in exile etc were all part of revolutionary activity outside India.

LIMITATIONS

① Lack of coordinated efforts.
② Lack of connection with Indian masses.
③ Lack of a unified ideology.
④ High on emotions, low on planning.
⑤ Shifting of bases, from London to Paris to Berlin etc.

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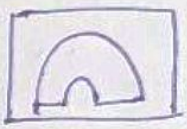
11. The architecture of Pallava kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of cave temples, monolithic temples and structural temples. Elaborate with examples. (250 words) 15

पल्लव स्थापत्य कला एक विशिष्ट शैली है, जिसमें गुहा मंदिर, एकाश्म मंदिर और संरचनात्मक मंदिर सम्मिलित हैं। उदाहरण सहित सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Pallava kingdom (600 CE onwards) was instrumental in developing the DRAVIDA temple architecture, which was finally extensively perfected by the MAINLINE CHOLA DYNASTY (890 CE onwards)

DISTINCTIVE STYLE

① CAVE TEMPLES :→ 

The Mahendravarman stage, began making rock caves and installing an idol for worship in it.

↳ In the Narsimha varman stage, these cave temples were provided further rock cuttings

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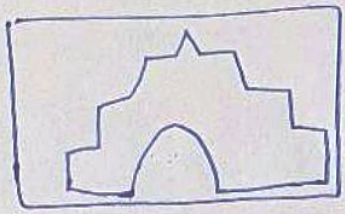
to make it a RATH

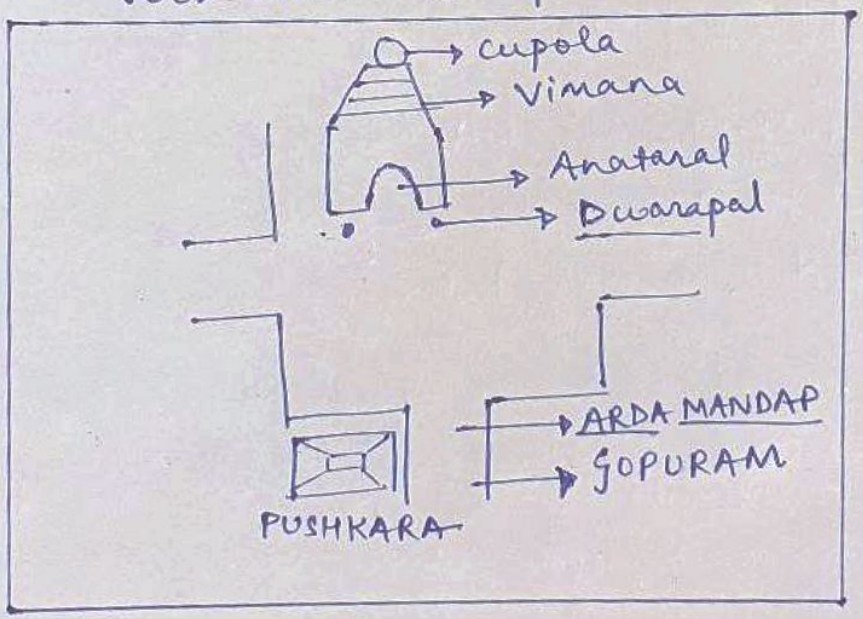


eg:- ARJUN RATH
DRAUPADI RATH
etc.

STRUCTURAL TEMPLES:→

② Then, in the Rajsimhavarman stage, the proper birth of the Dravida style can be seen.

↳ These were not simply rock cut temples.



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The Pallava kindom also inspired the Rashtrakuta rulers, mainline Cholas etc, which led to construction of :-

- Kailashnath monolithic temple, Ellora.
- Brihadeshwara temple (by Raja Raja Chola).

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12. Though the contact between the Greeks and ancient Indians was for a brief period, its impact was fairly wide in range. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि यूनानियों एवं प्राचीन भारतीयों के मध्य एक संक्षिप्त अवधि तक ही संपर्क रहा था, तथापि इसका प्रभाव काफी व्यापक था। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Although, evidence exists that Indus Valley Civilization had trade relations with Mesopotamian empire etc.

But, clear evidence exists of Greek contact when they came to India during Mauryas and Post Mauryan time period.

IMPACT

(1) We know ancient Indians through the SOURES which archaeologists deciphers

↳ Initial Indian archaeologists had familiarity with Greek civilizations. This shaped their study of Indian civilization too.

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② Architectural Impact

(2.1) The Gandhara school of Post mauryan sculptures had prominent Greek features :→
- muscularity like Hercules, Atlas etc.
- Broad forehead.
- Sleek, gracious features like Zeus, Apollo etc.

(2.2) The "Halo" behind head.
↳ also in mathura school.

(2.3) Scabbard, trousers etc in art, architecture.

③ Social Impact

(3.1) It can be argued that the ancient Roman empire inspired "Democratic thoughts" in India. (Aristotle, Plato etc).

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(3.2) Matrimonial alliances, eg:-
Helena (Seleukos Nikator's daughter) married Chandragupta Maurya.
↳ Also many Satrahanna rulers married Indo greek Princesses.

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13. The subject of Indian folk art paintings is as diverse as the Indian cultural milieu itself. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय लोक चित्रकला का विषय उतना ही विविधतापूर्ण है जितना कि स्वयं भारतीय सांस्कृतिक परिवेश। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

From hunting designs in Bhimbedtka caves to Jahangir's naturalist designs, India's paintings / ~~are~~ art is diverse.

- Kamasutra is the first book on Indian painting.

Akbar :→ He initiated Karkhanas.
↳ Used Indian themes like Mahbharat (Hamzanama)

Rajasthani paintings
↳ Highlight Shyama varna of Krishna
↳ Themes include Geetgovinda (by Jayadeva) and Chaurapanchshika (By Bilhana)

- Kangra paintings
Combination of embroidery and painting

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Madhubani painting

- Aripan madhubani on religious themes
- Kohbar Madhubani on love themes.

Manjusha painting

- Had "image of snake" in every painting. Shows "TOTEMISM" in Indian society.

Thang Ka :- Shows Sino-Tibetan influence through Buddhist paintings.

Thus, Indian folk paintings are as diverse as Indian society.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The short-sightedness of Congress, Jinnah's ambitions and British amorality – all played their part in the partition of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कांग्रेस की अदूरदर्शिता, जिन्ना की महत्वाकांक्षाएँ एवं अंग्रेज़ों की नीतिभ्रष्टता - सभी ने भारत के विभाजन में अपनी भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's partition had diverse reasons.

Short sighted Congress

① In the 1885-1905 phase, congress hardly focussed on Hindu-muslim unity, preparation of masses etc.

↳ This was used by British to prepare reactionary muslim elements like SYED AHMED KHAN to have an Islamic rhetoric.

② 1907 SPLIT in SURAT :-

The inability of congress' leadership to bridge extremist-moderates' gap, in a way wasted the Hindu-muslim solidarity gained during "SWADESHI" and "BOYCOTT"

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of 1903-1907 phase.

↳ This allowed British to frame "MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS" and use Nawab Salimullah of Dacca, against Indian nationalism. Separate electorates for muslims are an example.

③ congress failed to ~~cement~~ foresee that accepting separate electorate for muslims in 1916 LUCKNOW PACT can snowball into partition.

④ Congress failed to use the religio-political consciousness of Khilafat movement, and turn it into a secular-nationalist consciousness among Indian muslims.

JINNAH'S AMBITIONS

After facing a defeat in the 1937 elections; Jinnah adopted

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a "ISLAM IS IN DANGER" rhetoric to woo Indian muslims, which was reflected in Pakistan resolution of 1940.

↳ Not even a Muslim by religious standards, he had economic and political aspirations from a new Pakistan

BRITISH AMORALITY

① After seeing Hindu-muslim unity in 1857 revolt, they were keen to pit one section against another.

② They openly fooled muslims on the pretext of "mughal like era" and Hindu intellectuals through "fake promises of reforms".

An efficient leadership could have used the social solidarity achieved during INA trials to construct a united, strong and undivided India.

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15. Given the specific nature and character of the British colonial state, the Indian national movement gradually evolved its strategy and tactics over the course of time. Analyse. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक राज्य की विशिष्ट प्रकृति एवं चरित्र को देखते हुए, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ने समय के साथ उत्तरोत्तर अपनी रणनीति एवं कार्यनीति का विकास किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The "perception" of the nature of British colonial state temporally varied in the minds of Indian nationalists; which; also influenced their approach towards the national movement.

NATURE PERCEIVED :→ Benevolent but unaware

with this perception in the (1885-1905 phase), the nationalists focussed upon :-

* Demanding council entry for Indians.
* Reforms for representative decision making.
* Prayer, petitions and constitutional

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agitation.

NATURE PERCEIVED :- Diplomatic and selfish.

Now, in the 1905-1930 phase, the nationalists were becoming increasingly extrimist :-

- 1920 Nagpur session, Congress affirmed to extra constitutional struggles.
- the Non-cooperation movement with a "threat" of civil disobedience.
- Even the moderate leaders not vehemently opposed the revolutionaries

It was because, by now, Indians were disillusioned by "morley minto, chelmsford reforms", Jallian-

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wala bagh, Simon commission etc.

FINAL PERCEPTION :- outrightly selfish.

After August offer, when British arrested the congress leadership in context of Gowalia tank meeting, even Gandhiji did not condemn the violence by Indian masses.

↳ In the Quit India movement, Gandhiji's militant streak can be seen in the proclamation "DO OR DIE"

Thus from constitutional agitation to outright condemnation, Indian national movement has evolved along with nature of British rule.

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16. The foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was not a sudden accident but the culmination of a long process of political awakening. Comment. (250 words) 15

वर्ष 1885 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की स्थापना कोई अप्रत्याशित घटना नहीं थी, अपितु यह राजनीतिक चेतना की एक लंबी प्रक्रिया की पराकाष्ठा थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Landholders' society (~~1857~~) (1837) was the first political organization of British India.
Since then, the issues evolved, support base increased finally resulting in a pan-India political organisation called Indian National congress.

NOT A SUDDEN ACCIDENT

① Landholder's society had only Zamindar's issues on agenda.

② British India Society of Bengal by George Thompson was created for entire society

③ "Bombay Association" by Dadabhai Naoroji was aiming

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at "council entry for Indians".

④ "East India Association" aimed at "economic critique" of the British rule.

Long Process of Political Awakening

① Printing press
Allowed the slow and steady "nationalistic awakening" of India.

② Railways
Allowed the "caste hierarchy" to dilute. This started the process, ~~the~~ which was carried forwarded by congress' ground level workers during the "TRUCE PHASE"

③ Debates of Councils
G.K Gokhale etc used the councils

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to economically critique the government
↳ This was slow, but effective nation building exercise.

LIGHTENING CONDUCTOR

Finally, to avoid British wrath, the leaders used "A.O. HUME" as a safeguard to start the first pan-India political organization of India.

↳ Congress' debates developed as its confidence developed.
Post the 1937 elections; it was openly campaigning against the British raj.

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17. Despite the Cripps' proposal being a step ahead of the August Offer, it was rejected by both the Congress and the Muslim League albeit for different reasons. Discuss. (250 words) 15

अगस्त प्रस्ताव से एक कदम आगे होने के बावजूद क्रिप्स प्रस्ताव को कांग्रेस और मुस्लिम लीग द्वारा अलग-अलग कारणों से अस्वीकार कर दिया गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Both the August offer (1940) and Cripps Mission (1942) were half hearted efforts by the British government.

The aim was to subdue the international pressure on Britain to act in favour of the Indian cause, rather than, actually benefitting India.

STEP AHEAD OF AUGUST OFFER

where the August offer offered that "mainly Indians" would contribute to the constituent assembly; the Cripps mission

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entitled only Indians to find their constitutional future.

- It also offered a scheme for making the constituent assembly.

REJECTED FOR DIFFERENT REASONS

Congress' Reasons	Muslim League's Reasons
① "Dominion status" a dead horse.	① Pakistan demand is not fulfilled (explicitly)
② Pakistan demand accepted tacitly i.e. by allowing different provinces to have different agreement with Britain.	② League saw the scheme a formula for a united India.

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③ Provision of "nomination" of ~~mem~~ members by princely states; congress wanted elections.	③ League wanted muslim majority areas to be out-rightly clubbed together

Even the Cabinet Mission plan was able to fully satisfy both the Congress and the All India Muslim League.

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18. Though India as a whole had been ruled by some emperors in the past, it was only in the 19th century that the concept of national identity and national consciousness emerged. Examine. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि अतीत में कुछ सम्राटों का संपूर्ण भारत पर शासन रहा था, तथापि कहीं जाकर 19वीं शताब्दी में ही राष्ट्रीय पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना की अवधारणा उभरी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

By the imperialistic historical perspective, India became a nation, once it came under British.

But, from the Indian perspective, the issue is deeper and diverse.

Imperialistic perspective

(1) The past rulers never consolidated India economically, politically or territorially; for eg:-

(1.1) mughals could not reach the whole of south India.

(1.2) Marathas never established administration; except in the Malwa, Gujrat area.

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(1.3) All the provincial powers; viz. Rajput, Gujarat sultans, Jats etc had different administrative styles.

It was only through the acts like :-

1. A proper coditication of laws by the "Law Commission" under Macaulay..
2. Opening an All-India Service for Indians through Charter Act, 1853.
3. Providing local representation of provinces in the Indian central Legislative Council etc

that India assumed its "national identity".

But, from the Indian perspective :→

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① Even in the Sangam assembly in Tamil Nadu, saints from the entire India participated (eg:- Andal from Alwar)

② "Temple Culture" binds the entire India.

③ Even the area of "Dravidan" languages has "Sanskritic" literature. Thus India despite being linguistically diverse has underlying united linguistic history.

④ The Mauryan empire talked about "AKHANDA BHARAT" and saw rulers like ASHOKA, the CHAKRAVARTIN SAMRAT.

Thus, perhaps the "modern nation identity" was crystallized by India in 19th century; but; the ancient civilizational identity runs much deeper

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The Marathas had the potential to develop into a new pan-India empire replacing the Mughals, but that potential was never fully realized because of the nature of the Maratha polity itself. Discuss. (250 words) 15

मराठों में मुगलों को प्रतिस्थापित कर एक नए अखिल भारतीय साम्राज्य के रूप में विकसित होने की क्षमता थी, लेकिन स्वयं मराठा राजव्यवस्था की प्रकृति के कारण यह क्षमता कभी पूर्णतः साकार नहीं हो पाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Even British (EEIC) considered Marathas a strong contender to the Indian empire, thus; they were reluctant in assuming full control of Bengal after Battle of Buxar (1764)

POTENTIAL OF MARATHA EMPIRE

① A regular producer of courageous leaders like BAJIRAO, MAHADJI SCINDHIA, NANA PHADNAVIS etc

② A regular flow from chauth and Sardeshmukhi increased Maratha glory.

③ The "PESHWA SYSTEM" or the "ASTAPRADHAN SYSTEM" had nece-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ssary offices like "WAQIA NAVIS" (home minister), SHURA NAVIS (secretary)

↳ This system of polity had the "potential" to be scalable on a pan-India level.

④ Expertise in "guirella warfare" made them good defenders of their kingdom.

FAILURE OF MARATHA POLITY

① They relied on "raids" and "loots" and their administration hardly extended beyond Malwa, Gujarat etc.

② Internal factionalism among the "Holkars of ~~Nagpur~~ Indore", "Gaikwad of Baroda" etc.

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③ Frivolous rulers like "Raghunath rao etc".

④ Lack of focus on modernizing military, unlike Haider Ali who modernized it using French help.

⑤ Lack of focus on stable economy, unlike Mysore where sericulture etc was developed.

In general, once the common enemy, the Mughals were gone, the Maratha chiefs could not find a new common rallying point to unite.

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20. The Revolt of 1857 led not to the downfall but to the consolidation of British Empire in India. In this context, bring out the changes in administrative structure and policies introduced by the British post 1857.
(250 words) 15

1857 के विद्रोह ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के पतन का नहीं, अपितु समेकन का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। इस संदर्भ में, 1857 के पश्चात् अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रशासनिक संरचना और नीतियों में लाए गए परिवर्तनों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The mutiny turned into a revolt because of loopholes in British polity and administration.

Thus, they learned their lessons and tried their best to never allow reoccurence of 1857 type revolt, which nearly swept away British rule from India.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

① Civil services :-
The internal resistance among Britain to allow Indians into the civil services was now overcome. The goal was to collide

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with Indians to rule Indians.

② Army :-

(2.1) The percentage of European officers was increased.

(2.2) Arrangement on "ethnic lines"
eg:- GORKHA REGIMENT fired on unarmed crowd during Jallianwala bag Baisakhi celebration

(2.3) The arms garrison necessarily had European presence

(2.4) Superior quality weapons with the European soldiers.

③ Legislation :→

The Indian Councils Act, 1861 provided for "non-official membership" for Indians to "vent off" their political steam.

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④ Social Policies :-

(4.1) Britishers abandoned the desire for social modernization of Indians as "sati abolishment" "thrust on widow remarriage" etc irked Indians earlier.

(4.2) A general official position of respecting Indian traditions.

(4.3) "DIVIDE AND RULE", whether Hindus and Muslims; Moderates and extremists, upper class and lower class etc, This ideology developed strongly post 1857.

If Indians learnt from 1857 revolt as strongly as British, then history could have taken a different course.